

WALKED A THOUSAND MILES
IN A THOUSAND HOURS

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 21.—Dan O'Leary, the world's champion long-distance walker, finished his 1000 mile walk at Norwood inn, in this city, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He has walked one mile during each hour for 1000 consecutive hours, and, although he is nearly 65 years old, he at no time during this test of his strength has shown any signs of faltering.

This is one of the most remarkable walking tests ever witnessed in America, and the medical world has been intensely interested as to the outcome.

It is said that the International Tuberculosis association persuaded O'Leary to attempt the walk and that he is to receive \$5000 for accomplishing the task.

MINE WORKERS' PRESIDENT
IS A VERY SICK MAN

Indianapolis, Oct. 21.—Word was received at the office of John Litchel, today, that the mine workers' leader suffered a bad night Saturday and yesterday was much weaker. His condition today is about the same. While his family is alarmed physicians say there is not serious danger.

Mitchell is in a hospital at La-Salle, Illinois. His attendants say his illness is causing terrible suffering.

ONE SONG BROUGHT FAME.

Dr. Cowen's Beautiful Ballad, "The Better Land."

Dr. F. H. Cowen, the famous composer, was a young man of only 25 when he wrote the music of "The Better Land;" he is now over 50. During the intervening years he has written much beautiful music, but it is doubtful whether anything from his pen has obtained the world-wide renown of this simple ballad. It was written in an hour or two on the suggestion of the late Mrs. Antoinette Sterling. Dr. Cowen was calling one day upon the popular vocalist, when she read Mrs. Hemans' poem to him, saying she thought it would make a beautiful song for her. When the score was sent to her next morning, Mrs. Sterling liked it so much that she offered to buy the copyright from the composer—an unusual course for a singer to take; but to this Dr. Cowen, fortunately for himself, would not agree.

Beware of Imitations. For Catarrh That Contains Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WILLIAM CREASAP
DIES IN COLUMBUS

After a Short Illness of Heart Failure.

Had Been a Resident of Marion During Past Ten Years—Funeral Tuesday.

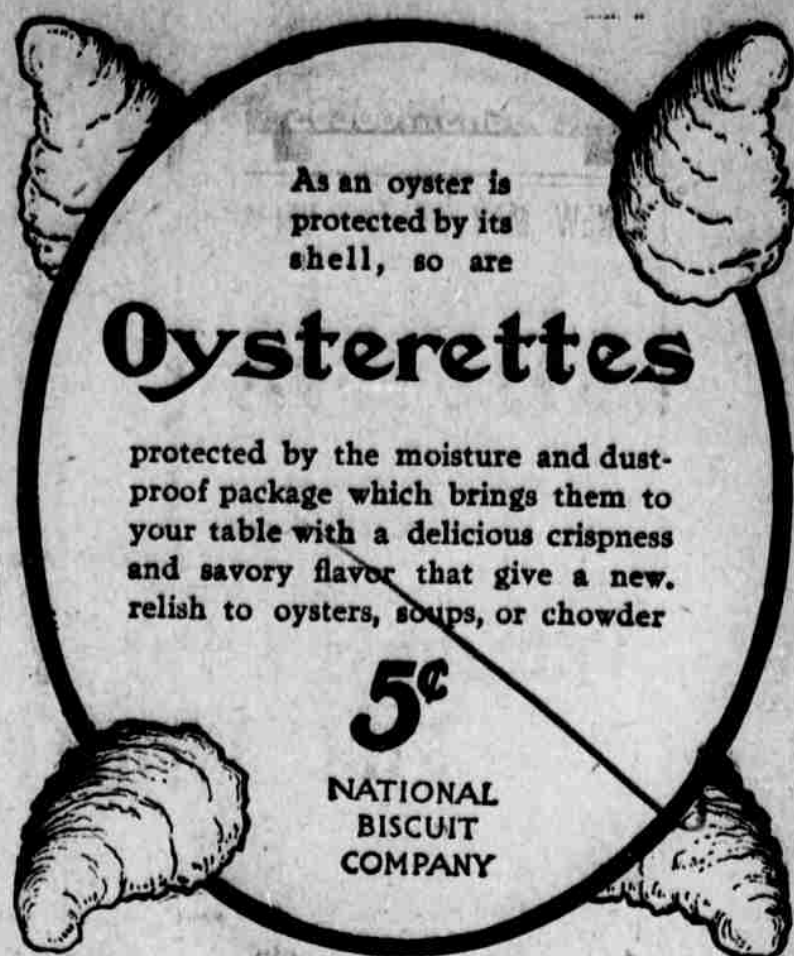
William Creasap, aged 55 years, died suddenly at the home of his brother, John Creasap, 14 miles south of Columbus at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. He was for many years a resident of this city.

Two weeks ago Mr. Creasap left his home there to spend a part of the winter visiting his brother near Columbus. He took sick shortly after his arrival there but his condition was not considered at all serious until a few minutes before death occurred. His demise was due to heart failure.

The deceased was born and raised in Cardington. He lived at that place until about ten years ago when he moved to this city and took up his residence on Glad street. His wife and son preceded him in death by several years. Besides the brother at whose home death occurred there survives another brother Christopher Creasap of Wyandott county.

The remains will be brought to this city on Hocking Valley train No. 3 Tuesday morning and funeral services will be conducted immediately upon their arrival at the Wesley M. E. church, Rev. C. E. Rowley to officiate. Interment will be made in Marion cemetery.

GINN'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
CONTRIBUTE TO OUR SERIAL
TWO CENTURIES UNDER A BAN.

The Author Receives Photographs of Some of America's Most Cherished Landmarks—The Macy-Colby House, the Home of Thomas Macy Whose Name is Immortalized by Whittier in the Poems "The Exiles" and "Banished From Massachusetts".

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THE UNSEEN FORCE OF ABOLITIONISM.

It is recorded that the prophet Elijah retired from the sight of material things and to the light of all materiality. The manifestations of materiality symbolized by the "rushing of a mighty wind, an earthquake and fire," conveyed not one single thought to his awaiting soul. When he had laid upon the altar his last sacrifice—human sympathy—he realized that there was no personality in principle nor principle in personality. He received the message that there were yet "seven thousand" who had never bowed to Baal or kissed his image. So there have in all time the "seven thousands" that discern the real from the seeming.

The seven thousand Moravians endured three hundred years of persecution unto almost extermination. They prepared the way for "seven thousand" Mennonites, whose history of persecution is yet unwritten. A century and a quarter later came the "Seven thousand" followers of George Fox, who began his ministry in 1648. His followers were from all classes and conditions. Among them were master minds as well as the ignorant Robert Barclay, the Paul of Quakerism was a Scotchman of rank and scholarship. William Penn was a master of five living languages and a Greek scholar. He visited Holland and Germany three times upon religious visits. Others visited many countries including Palestine.

These messengers were welcomed in all countries except in England and New England. Their ministry was welcomed particularly in Germany and Holland. Fox was the first minister to advocate the emancipation of human slavery which he did in 1671. His followers espoused the cause of the oppressed and the emancipation of slaves began with in their own household of faith. It is of vital importance that we recognize the two separate and distinct types of education. The humane culture or utilitarian type and the professional type. The former carried to its logical conclusion gives us a universal brotherhood, eliminating class distinction in which slavery and mastery.

This type of education found favor in Germany and moulded the character of German people. We have two classes of religious sects, those that champion the former type of education, and those that champion the other type of education. The former are institutional, having a universal membership, while the advocates of the latter have an optional membership. No better illustration can be given of the two types than in the early

history of New England.

Puritan historians claim that they are unable to account for the persecution of the Quakers in New England. The first decade of Quakerism was merely a manifestation of an unrest among the masses without form, system, discipline, or membership, numbering thirty thousand followers. Both Puritanism and Quakerism came out of the church of England. The latter retained every feature that made it an institutional body, while the former forfeited everything institutional. When Puritanism separated from the Church of England it was without precedent and without antecedent, assuming an intangible theory.

The Puritans feared an uprising of the masses and passed stringent laws against those who espoused the cause of the masses. Their persecutions aroused the sympathy of the masses consequently they ceased their persecution for the same reason that they began it—through fear.

It is not our purpose to repeat what is generally familiar to all, but present a few facts that will show the true character of those whose posterity are flooding our schools with pernicious literature labeled history. One incident that will show some inwardness of the Puritan was the arrest of two children whose parents were Quakers in banishment, for non-attendance at church. These children, like all other minors, in all ages were without means to pay their fine. The children were sold as slaves and were to go to the island of Barbadoes as such. The futility of this act can be better imagined when it is remembered that there were no sea captains sufficiently hard-hearted enough to deport them for pay. Though this occurred some twenty years after the roasting alive of the Pequot tribe it occurred about fifteen years before King Phillips' War, which was waged for the purpose of securing slaves to sell as slaves to the Spaniards. We are justified in concluding that the arrest of these children was a mere pretext, done for no other purpose than to secure the few paltry dollars they obtained from their sale.

Just east of Long Island is a large sand bar covered with scrub pine, without sustenance sufficient to support habitation. Many exiles landed upon this island in their last departure from the Massachusetts colony, and in their gratitude, gave it the name of Shelter Island which it bears to this day.

The exiles found refuge upon Nantucket Martha's Vineyard and Long Island. In every case they were the recipient of the tender mercies of the Indians. Had the Indians been as savage as the Puritan was bigoted, these exiles

would have been as completely annihilated as was the Pequot tribe. The Indian has been condemned for recognizing the same standard set for him by the white race. The white man first held the tribe responsible for the act of the individual. The Indian has in instances regarded the race responsible for acts of individuals but immunity has always been granted the Quakers. If we compare the two races, by judging the motives of each, the credit balance is upon the side of the Indian.

The descendants of the exiles of New England have been and are to this day religiously taught that they are individually and personally debtors to the Red race, and never have done for the Black race and whatever they may do for the oppressed of all races, regardless of any personal sacrifice is but a mere acknowledgment of what he owes to that race.

In the year 1634 or 35 there came to America from England, one Thomas Macy, the progenitor of the Macy family in America. The omission of his name in Puritan literature demands no apology. He was active in the affairs of the colony, serving as representative in the legislature. He was honored by being the first townselect elect in the town of Whitier. His records now cherished by that city as a priceless legacy, show that he was highly educated, in all probability, he was the best educated man in the colony, serving as overseer of schools of the colony. He was active in business affairs, being a merchant.

No act is recorded that indicates that Thomas Macy possessed the spirit that dominated the Puritan—the spirit of greed. Thomas Macy was a land owner to some extent.

Land was not sold to settlers but granted to individuals according to the wealth they possessed. Each individual received four acres of tillable land and eight acres of salt marsh for each 50 pounds. Thomas Macy has come down in history as an illustrious Commoner, a term now obsolete as applied to individuals. He recognized no ambition higher than to be numbered among the common people, with whom he was content to labor or the common weal of the whole. He was active in the religious affairs of the colony. He was a preacher—a dissenter, holding views in common with those preached by Rogers Williams. His ministry was effective, receiving the recognition of the legislative body—they passed a special act denying him the right of free speech. This occurred in 1657 under the pretext that he was not ordained. The real cause for which this action was given, later, it is admitted, however, that he was an "agitator," continually stirring up trouble, bringing it nearer the surface where it would be destroyed. The culminating act of Thomas Macy occurred in 1659 when he harbored four banished Quakers. The penalty for first offense was twenty five dollars per hour. For this act he was fined a nominal fine, however, in as much as he pleaded guilty. He was without means to pay his fine, which was remitted. The house which he built and in which he resided, bears the date 1654. It is in excellent state of preservation, being the property of the Josiah Bartlett chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. The following communication will explain itself.

Daughters of Revolution 1776-1891
(words of the seal)

Mr. Charles E. Lukens
Marion, Ohio.

My Dear Mr. Lukens—I am sending three photographs and a picture of the fire place in the kitchen of the Macy-Colby House. This memorial (Rock) is near the spot where Thomas Macy embarked from Nantucket when he was exiled from the colony. The story of Thomas Macy is told in "The Exiles" by Whittier.

Very Truly,
Carrie W. Keniston,
Secretary of Josiah Bartlett,
Chapter D. R.

Amesbury, Mass., Sept. 17, 1907.
The above is one of the most cherished "landmarks" under the control of the Daughters of the Revolution. The family of Thomas Macy at this time consisted of wife and five children, the oldest being thirteen and youngest five years of age. The journey was made in an open boat. Thomas Macy was the first white man to set foot upon that island, which at that time was inhabited by three thousand Indians.
(To Be Continued.)

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NOVEL SCENIC
EFFECTS ARE SHOWN

In "The Girl From the Sunny South."

The C'ever Production Appears at the Grand Opera House Tonight.

One of the most novel scenic effects yet produced on the dramatic stage is used in the production of the charming romantic play, "The Girl of the Sunny South." It takes place in the third act. The scene is a massive interior of a Georgia prison and effect consists of a mechanical change from the interior to the exterior of the prison, showing the city by night. This change is made in the full light by automatic means. There is none of the darkened stage and the moving pieces of scenery. All this is accomplished by mechanical means and is original in the stirring romance "The Girl from the sunny South."



EDITH WARREN
Who Appears Tonight in "The Girl of the Sunny South."

Southern melodies, quartettes, band playing, singing and dancing specialties are introduced in the production of the successful comedy drama, "The Girl of the Sunny South." Besides these interesting features new and 114-date mechanical changes of scenery are used. Comedy stirring episodes and cleverly worked allusions are introduced in the production of the final fall of the curtain. A clever comedy headed by the dainty comedienne Edith Warren will interpret this one of few really successful dramatic offerings of the present season at the Grand Opera House this evening.

MARTIN-BERRY

Nuptials Performed Sunday by Rev. C. E. Rowley.

At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. C. E. Rowley, on Olney avenue, Sunday afternoon at three o'clock Mr. John W. Berry and Mrs. Edna M. Martin, popular young people of the city, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. The couple were unattended and after the ceremony went to their new home on Blaine avenue. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crim, who moved to Marion about one year ago from Morral. The groom is a well known railroad man, being employed at the local interlocking plant of the Erie road. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have a host of friends who join in wishing them much joy and happiness.

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Where He Got It.

Miss Pauline Frederick, a young actress of remarkable beauty and skill, tells an amusing story of an author who recently wished to read her translation of a foreign play. Miss Frederick made an appointment and the writer appeared promptly. He was accompanied by a beautiful little dog. During the reading the actress became more interested in watching the capering of the little animal than in listening to the play of its master. When the dramatist had finally "rung down" on the last act, Miss Frederick said to him: "What a beautiful little dog. Where did you get it?"

The man, who happened to be very deaf, answered: "I adapted it from the German."

ITS WATERS THE PUREST.

Claims of Lake Superior Are Borne Out By Analysis.

The water in Lake Superior is the purest in the great lakes, according to tests by the government. Lake Erie contains the largest percentage of incrustants. The analysis shows that the waters hold in solution varying quantities of calcium and magnesium compounds, which from their tendency to form scale or incrustations on boilers are called incrustants. Named in the order of the total incrustants, beginning with the lowest, the lakes rank as follows: Superior, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, Erie. The waters of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron are nearly identical in quality and the same may be said of those of Lakes Ontario and Erie. Lake Superior, however, carries just about half the amount of incrustants borne by the other lakes. The reason for this variation is found in the geological formation that surrounds the lakes. The streams flowing into Lake Superior drain areas composed chiefly of crystalline rocks, which yield scant quantities of mineral water flowing through them. Lake Erie is highest in incrustants because it receives not only the waters of lakes Michigan and Huron, but the drainage from immense areas of sedimentary rocks in Indiana and Ohio and the province of Ontario.

PUT TAX ON BACHELORS.

State of Argentine Republic Was Harsh on Those Unwed.

Although much has been written in modern times in earnest and in fun on the taxation of bachelors, there are not many corners of the earth where such a system of taxation is introduced as was done in the state of Cordoba, in the Argentine republic, at the beginning of the twentieth century. There every male who has passed his twentieth year is considered fit for marriage, and the state enjoins upon him the duty of finding a companion for life. If he remains single till the completion of his thirtieth birthday, he must pay for his freedom a tax of five dollars a month. Then the tax increases \$10 a month at the age of 35, and even to \$30 a month from the age of 50. From the age of 60 the tax gradually decreases. Widowers have only three years given to enjoy their liberty, after which they have got to get another wife or pay the tax.

Size of Oregon Mosquitoes.

The late Col. L. L. Hawkins was fond of telling a mosquito story of his own, when Mazamas, gathered round their evening campfire, had to fight off the singing pest at the foot of snow mountains, where the "hot footed birds" are often troublesome. "You can talk about your big mosquitoes," said he, after the tale telling drifted into fairy tales, "but we (meaning Rodney Gilman and himself) can tell something about mosquitoes ourselves. We climbed Skinner's Butte, at Eugene, to see the sunset. After we had watched the sun awhile it was obscured by a dense cloud of tremendous mosquitoes. They were the biggest I ever saw." Here somebody usually asked: "How big were they, colonel?" "They were so big," was the response, "that many of them weighed a pound." Strange to say, Col. Hawkins never suffered badly injury from telling this story.—Portland Oregonian.

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